

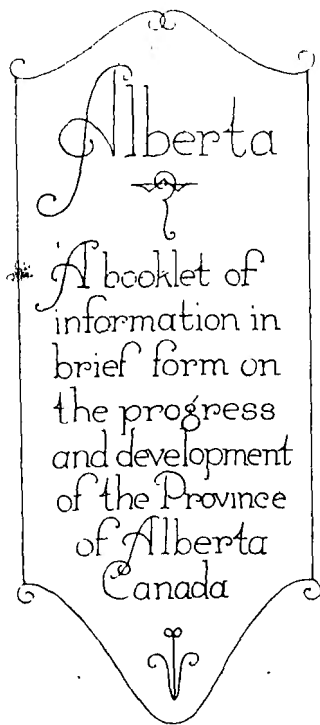
Alberta

A Land of
Opportunity

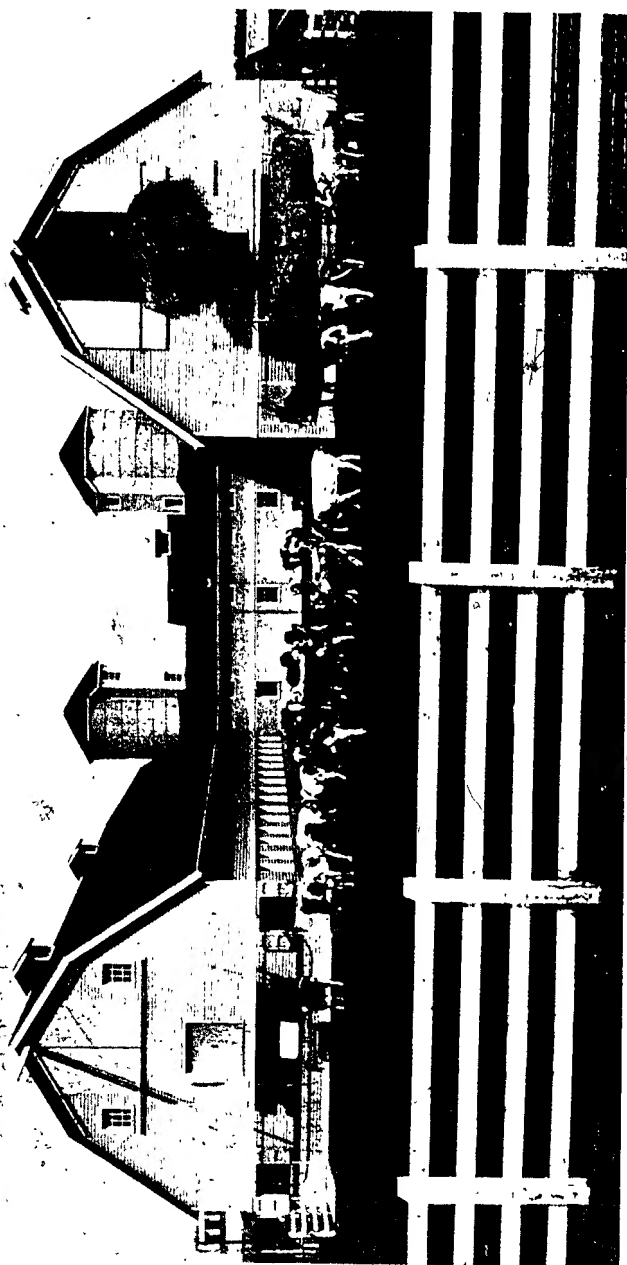


Issued under the direction
of the Honorable Geo. Hoadley
Minister of Agriculture
Province of Alberta

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DAIRY BARNS ON ONE OF ALBERTA GOVERNMENT FARMS



ALBERTA

A LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

A RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT

EIGHTEEN short years ago, the Province of Alberta was born, Together with its sister Province of Saskatchewan it was brought into being out of the great stretch of territory that had been known down through the romantic pages of Canadian history as Rupert's Land, and later the North-West Territories.

The new province gave promise of becoming one of the brightest jewels in the crown of empire. Richly endowed by Nature with broad and fertile agricultural lands, a wealth of mineral resources, and surpassing beauty of mountain scenery, it seemed at the time that perhaps nowhere in all the Dominion was there such opportunity for development, nor so brilliant a prospect of future greatness.

To a great extent, Alberta has fulfilled these early promises. In its short life as a province, Alberta has become known to the world as one of the richest of agricultural countries, producing a high quality of grains and other products of the farm. Its rapid strides forward in agricultural production and the revelation of its possibilities along these lines has furnished one of the most absorbing chapters in the history of modern Canadian development. The extent and value of its mineral resources has come to be known to the world of science and finance, and to-day are demanding the close attention of those who control the flow of capital in the industrial world.

But the fringe has scarcely been touched. The area of Alberta is 255,000 square miles, but the population is as yet less than 600,000, or less than three persons to the square mile. A comparison of its area with that of some of the great nations of the world reveals some rather startling facts. Within the boundaries of Alberta the whole of the British Isles could be absorbed twice over, but the population of the province is less than one-tenth of that of the city of London, or the city of New York. We could put away quite comfortably in Alberta the whole of Germany, or the whole of France, or nine of the most populous New England states, including the state of New York, and still have a large area of land left over.

Within the surveyed area of the province there are more than 72,000,000 acres of land capable of agricultural development, but in the season of 1923, the biggest year in agriculture the province ever experienced, less than one-sixth of that area was under cultivation. There are still more than 15,000,000 acres remaining free for home-

stead entry or lease, in addition to all the lands already held under homestead and pre-emption, the school lands, railway lands and Hudson's Bay lands.

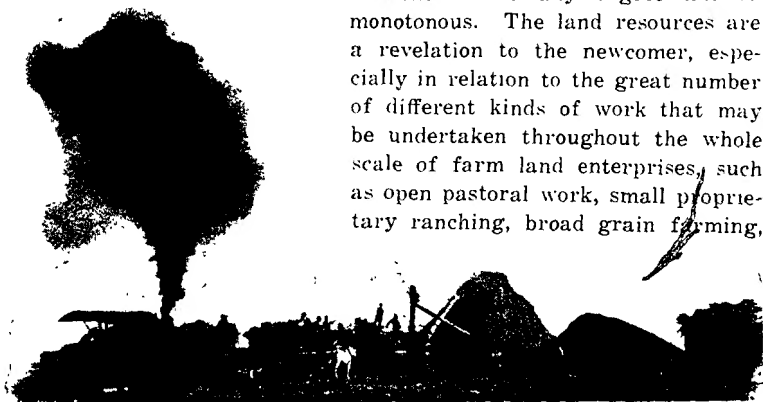
Under irrigation there are nearly one million acres, and there are three million acres more in the province capable of being brought under irrigation. There are 60,000 square miles of merchantable timber lands, 12,000,000 acres of forestry reserves, and 1,367,000 acres of Indian reserves. The area covered by lakes and rivers within the surveyed limits is 2,300,000 acres.

The early years of Alberta saw the passing of the purely pastoral stage of agriculture which was in existence before the province came into being. In the '70's and '80's, cattlemen of the continent were attracted to this part of the West by the nutritive grasses of the foothills and the great, wide prairies of the southern part of the province, and the country quickly became famous for its ranches and its beef cattle. Many of these ranches have been absorbed by the grain farms of latter days, but there still remains a great area given over to ranching and the production of a high quality of livestock that has brought Alberta into prominence the world over.

The attractiveness of ranch life in Alberta led His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to purchase one of the old-time ranches in the foothills, and on this ranch is now being raised some of the pure-bred stock in which the Royal Family has always taken such a keen interest.

The eighteen years that have elapsed since the formation of the province have seen the development of agriculture along two distinct lines; first, the purely grain farming, and second, the more diversified class of farming that has brought into prominence the wonderful possibilities of Alberta as a dairy and mixed farming country.

The diversified surface, the variation from both winter and summer extremes in climate, the mixed resources and opportunities for different occupations in Alberta dispel the idea that prairie existence is to any degree flat or monotonous. The land resources are a revelation to the newcomer, especially in relation to the great number of different kinds of work that may be undertaken throughout the whole scale of farm land enterprises, such as open pastoral work, small proprietary ranching, broad grain farming,



mixed farming, special dairy farming, special pure-bred stock-raising and irrigation farming.

In the development of grain production, Alberta has come to the front very rapidly, not only in the matter of the extremely heavy yields obtained, but also for the high quality of grain produced.

To appreciate the strides that Alberta has made in the development of grain production, it is necessary to quote some comparative figures. The following pages are taken from official government records:—

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT

Year.	Acreage.	Yield.
1906	223,930 acres	5,932,269 bus.
1911	1,639,974 "	36,602,000 "
1917	2,897,300 "	52,992,100 "
1922	5,765,595 "	65,730,693 "
1923	5,973,753 "	167,265,084 "

PRODUCTION OF OATS.

Year.	Acreage.	Yield.
1906	476,511 acres	24,027,071 bu ^s .
1911	1,122,217 "	59,034,000 "
1917	2,587,900 "	86,288,600 "
1922	1,014,580 "	34,711,750 "
1923	2,299,546 "	114,977,300 "

PRODUCTION OF ALL FIELD CROPS.

Year.	Yield.
1906	34,091,429 bus.
1911	101,300,000 "
1917	151,778,500 "
1922	110,806,329 " •
1923	305,340,597 "

In spite of the ups and downs attending the development of agriculture in a new country, Alberta has been able to preserve a truly remarkable record in the average yield of grain over a period of years.





THE RANCH OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION IN ALL CROPS.

1906	906,081 acres.
1911	3,351,745 "
1917	3,966,930 "
1922	10,005,609 "
1923	11,331,925 "

Over more than one-half of the province, an average yield in spring wheat of between 15 and 25 bushels has been maintained over a period of 13 years. The following table of figures shows the average yields of grain maintained over a 13-year period and over a 26-year period, extending back to the years when Alberta was still a part of the North-West Territories.

Grain.	13 Years 1911-1923.	26 Years 1898-1923.
Spring Wheat	20.40 bus.	19.27 bus.
Winter Wheat	20.22 "	20.19 "
Oats	33.61 "	35.79 "
Barley	24.02 "	26.10 "
Rye	18.54 "	18.84 "
Flax	9.34 "	8.71 "

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

During the past fifteen years, particularly during the past decade, the dairy industry of Alberta has kept pace in growth with the grain production. The dairy industry has been fostered since the province was formed, by an aggressive and efficient dairy branch of the Department of Agriculture, which now conducts not only a co-operative marketing service, but also official grading systems for both cream and butter, that have resulted in the production of a quality of creamery butter high enough to find a place on the world's markets.

The following is the record of progress in the dairy industry:

CREAMERY BUTTER.

Year.	Creameries.	Production.
1905	13	813,430 lbs.
1911	56	2,540,000 "
1918	56	9,053,237 "
1922	54	15,417,070 "
1923	75	17,750,000 "

FACTORY CHEESE.

Year.	Factories.	Production.
1911	8	100,000 lbs.
1918	11	552,000 "
1922	14	931,992 "
1923	13	1,850,000 "

VALUE OF ALL DAIRY PRODUCTS.

1900	\$ 564,476
1910	7,855,751
1923	22,975,000

POULTRY INDUSTRY.

It is only with the past few years that the poultry industry has come to the front to any great extent in Alberta, but within the past three years so great have been the strides made that the province has turned from an importing to an exporting province with respect to eggs and other products. During 1923, more than 50,000 cases of eggs were exported from the province, the bulk going to England and Scotland. During that year also more than 3,500,000 lbs. of live poultry were marketed by the farmers of the province. Co-operative marketing services conducted by the Department of Agriculture have done much to develop the poultry industry. The following figures show the progress of the industry:

VALUE OF POULTRY AND PRODUCTS.

1912	\$ 2,000,000
1923	9,000,000

The next following figures show the growth of business handled by the Alberta Government co-operative marketing service in four years:

Year.	Eggs.	Poultry.
1920	72,289 doz.	46,423 lbs.
1921	177,000 "	203,400 "
1922	435,000 "	557,000 "
1923	660,822 "	925,494 "

FODDER CROPS.

During latter years, with the development of diversified farming, fodder crops have been developed on a more extensive scale. In 1910 the acreage in hay and clover was 65,100 acres, with a yield of 57,000 tons, and in 1923 the acreage had reached 245,178 acres with a yield of 404,543 tons. Alfalfa in the year 1915 was grown on an acreage of 17,207 acres with a yield of 37,000 tons. In 1923 the area in alfalfa had become 38,548 acres with a yield of 104,000 tons.

Remarkable progress has been made during the past year in the production of corn, and the prediction is that in 10 years Alberta



will be a corn producing province on a large scale. In 1923 the acreage in corn had increased from the previous total of 14,000 acres to 53,000 acres, with the production of several varieties of corn in a most satisfactory manner in the southern portions of the province.

A YEAR OF GREAT RECORDS

Though there have been good years and poor years in the agricultural development of Alberta just as in all new countries, the province has been able to maintain a steady progress along well defined lines.

The season of 1923 will go down in Alberta's history as the greatest in its experience in the matter of agricultural production. In wheat alone some remarkable yields were obtained, and the average yield over the entire province was 28 bushels to the acre. Many individual crops of wheat averaged as high as 40, 50 and 60 bushels to the acre, and other crops produced almost equally as well. The following table gives the acreage, average yield and total yield of the various crops for 1923:

Crop	Acreage	Av. Yield	Total Yield
Wheat	5,973,753	28 bus.	167,265,084 bus.
Oats	2,299,546	50 "	114,977,300 "
Barley	383,858	38.50 "	14,778,533 "
Fall Rye	303,765	20.25 "	6,151,241 "
Spring Rye	92,993	15.75 "	1,464,789 "
Flax	15,000	10.40 "	156,000 "
Peas	3,306	22.00 "	72,732 "
Beans	559	11.00 "	6,149 "
Mixed Grains	11,228	41.75 "	468,769 "
Potatoes	39,960	119 cwt.	4,755,240 cwt.
Turnips, Roots	9,245	114 "	1,053,930 "
Hay, Clover	245,178	1.65 tons	404,543 tons
Grain hay	1,861,033	2.25 "	4,187,324 "
Alfalfa	38,548	2.70 "	104,079 "
Fodder Corn	53,953	4.65 "	250,881 "
Total acreage	11,331,925		





A HEAVY STAND OF GRAIN IN ALBERTA

Following are some record yields of grain in 1923, taken from sworn statements of farmers and threshermen, with respect to the crop from fields measured by officials of the Department of Agriculture:

J. Seibert and Sons, St. Albert, $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres wheat, total yield 305 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, average yield $55\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.

Provincial Gaol, Lethbridge, 105 acres wheat, total yield 6,000 bushels, average yield 57.14 bushels.

W. S. Giffin, section 16, township 9, range 21, west 4th, near Lethbridge, 190 acres wheat, total yield 7,717 bushels, average yield 40.16 bushels.

Leo Van Assel, section 8, township 9, range 24, west 4th, near Lethbridge, 9.30 acres wheat, total yield 670 bushels, average yield 72.04 bushels.

D. Richmond, section 3, township 17, range 24, west 4th, near Ensign, 75 acres wheat, total yield 5,100 bushels, average yield 68 bushels.

• R. N. Montgomery, section 34, township 16, range 28, west 4th, near Nanton, 80 acres wheat, total yield 5,150 bushels, average yield 64.37 bushels.

J. A. Rushfeldt, section 5, township 18, range 24, west 4th, near Vulcan, 24.1 acres oats, total yield 2,320 bushels, average yield 96.26 bushels.

Lawrence Rye, Sunnyside, near Edmonton, section 1, township 55, range 24, west 4th, 40 acres wheat, total yield 2,208 bushels, average yield 55.20 bushels.

C. J. R. Whitely, section 27, township 65, range 21, west 4th, near Athabasca, $34\frac{1}{2}$ acres wheat, total yield 1,565 bushels, average yield 46 bushels.

B. H. Minus, section 1, township 66, range 23, west 4th, near Athabasca, 8 acres barley, total yield 720 bushels, average yield 90 bushels.

H. H. Minus, 25 acres wheat, total yield 1,250 bushels, average yield 50 bushels.

W. D. Williams, section 32, township 50, range 7, west 4th, near Mannville, 15 acres barley, total yield 630 bushels, average yield 42 bushels.

D. B. Winters, section 24, township 50, range 8, west 4th, near Mannville, 30 acres wheat, total yield 1,230 bushels, average yield 41 bushels.

W. J. Peachey, section 32, township 50, range 7, west 4th, near Vermilion, 23 acres oats, total yield 2,083 bushels, average yield 82 bushels.

J. Sutherland, Namao, near Edmonton, 35.15 acres wheat, total yield 1,953 bushels, average yield 53.50 bushels.

IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD

Agricultural products have come to take first rank in competition with the world, in various international shows which have been held from time to time. As long ago as 1911, Alberta grain producers won 18 first prizes at the International Dry Farming Congress at Colorado Springs, U.S.A., and in 1912, at the same Congress held in Lethbridge, Alberta, an Alberta farmer won the world's championship in wheat. In the past few years, as a result of a concentrated effort to produce a high quality of registered seed grain, Alberta seed grain producers have taken high places at the International Hay and Grain Show held each year in Chicago, at which grain growers from all over the continent exhibit. The same has been true in other lines of agricultural products, notably livestock and dairy products.

The following is a record of the winnings of Alberta seed grain producers at Chicago International Show during the past four years:

SEED GRAIN.

In Wheat—

- 1920—Seven prizes.
- 1921—Eleven prizes.
- 1922—Eight prizes.
- 1923—Six prizes, one Championship.

In Oats—

- 1920—Seven prizes, one Championship.
- 1921—Thirteen prizes, one Championship.
- 1922—Thirteen prizes, one Championship.
- 1923—Nineteen prizes, one Championship.

In Barley—

- 1920—Two prizes.
- 1921—Three prizes.
- 1922—Three prizes.
- 1923—Four prizes.



DAIRY HERD ON ALBERTA GOVERNMENT FARM

In Rye—

1922—One prize, one Championship.

1923—One prize.

In Field Peas—

1920—Two prizes, one Championship.

1921—Two prizes.

1922—Four prizes, one Championship.

1923—Four prizes, one Championship.

In Alfalfa—

1920—One prize.

1921—Three prizes, one Championship.

1922—Six prizes.

1923—Three prizes.

In Timothy—

1923—One prize.

In Clover—

1923—One prize, one Championship.

In Flax—

1923—Two prizes.

Summary of Winnings—

1920—19 prizes, 2 Championships.

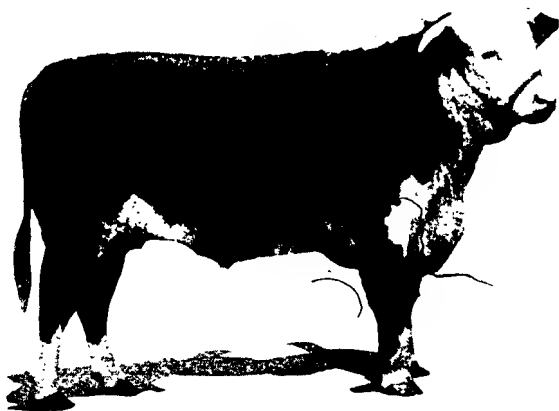
1921—32 prizes, 4 Championships.

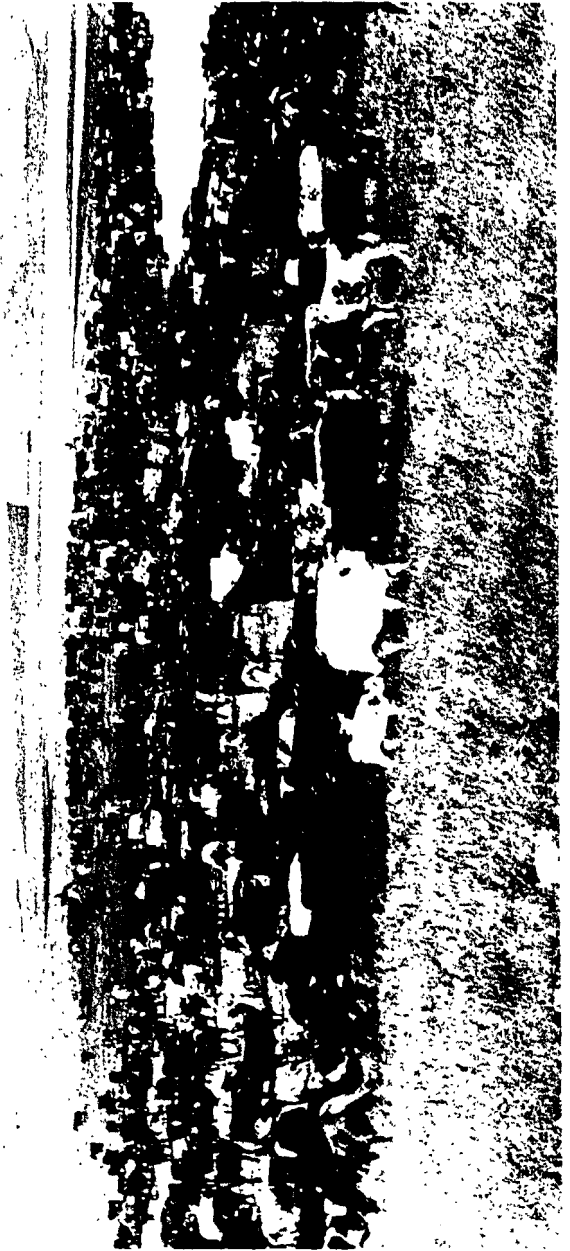
1922—36 prizes, 3 Championships.

1923—43 prizes, 4 Championships.

LIVE STOCK.

It was but natural that Alberta, being particularly adapted to the raising of a fine quality of livestock, should find prominent places in the livestock prize lists of some of the large exhibitions. The following is a record of the province's winnings in livestock during the past few years at Canadian and American exhibitions:





AN ALBERTA CATTLE RANCH

At Chicago International Livestock Show—

1920—13 prizes.

1922—8 prizes and one Championship.

1923—4 prizes.

At Guelph, Ont.—

1920—17 prizes, 2 Championships and 2 Reserve Championships.

1922—16 prizes and one Championship.

1923—7 prizes and one Championship.

At Toronto Royal Show—

1922—15 prizes and one Championship.

1923—12 prizes and 2 Championships with one Reserve Championship.

CREAMERY BUTTER.

In creamery butter Alberta has come to the front very rapidly. In 1923, as a result of the system of grading in cream and butter that is in operation, Alberta was able to place more than 20,000 boxes of creamery butter on the British market under distinctive Alberta brands, for the first time. For some years there has been a considerable export trade, to various countries, of Alberta butter.

In exhibitions in Canada, Alberta creamery butter has held a high place for years. The following is a record of Alberta butter exhibits for the past five years, at exhibitions throughout Canada:

Year.	Total Prizes Offered.	Alberta's Share.
1919	196	92
1920	263	121
1921	353	157
1922	436	229
1923	452	227

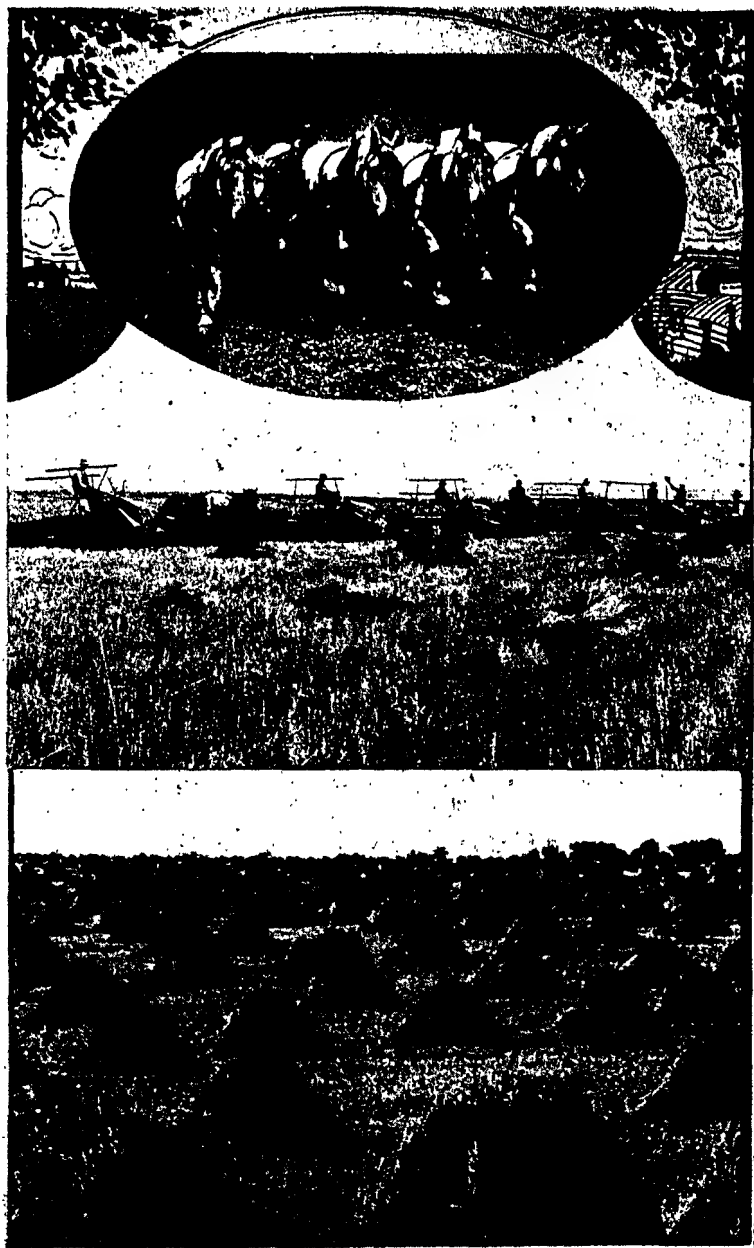
In 1919 the province won 53 per cent. of all first prizes, in 1920 it won 63 per cent. of all first prizes, in 1921 it took 69.5 per cent. of first prizes, in 1922 the percentage for Alberta was 54, and in 1923 Alberta butter got away with 62.8 per cent. of firsts.

The reception given to Alberta butter on the British market indicates that the product has won a permanent place there. The official Canadian representative on the British market recently said regarding a shipment of Alberta butter: "This butter will make a good name on the British market, which will not only be beneficial to you but will help to improve Canada's reputation. I have seen a lot of very fine stuff from western Canada this year."

All Alberta butter is graded for export, and the system of official grading is carried back to the producer of the cream on the farm, by a system of official grading of cream at all creameries. This means that the Alberta product has been placed on a high plane of quantity, and that the producer receives in actual monetary returns the recompense for his attention to quality production.



FARM HOMES IN ALBERTA



THE LAND OF GREAT CROPS



CONDENSED FACTS ABOUT ALBERTA

AREA.—The area of Alberta is 253,540 square miles. Its length from south to north is 750 miles, and in width it varies from 180 miles in the south to 400 miles at the northern extremity. Of the total acreage of the province, of 163,384,000 acres, about 72,000,000 are capable of cultivation.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—With respect to physical features, Alberta is divided roughly into three general divisions. The southern portion of the province is almost entirely open prairie land, with the exception of the western fringe, along the Rocky Mountain range. Central Alberta, which describes that portion of the province north from the Red Deer river, 100 miles north of Calgary, to a point 60 miles beyond Edmonton, is of a semi-wooded, park-like nature, especially suitable for mixed farming. Northern Alberta is more heavily wooded, and the surface of a more uneven nature, save for stretches of park-land and open prairie in the Peace River and Grande Prairie.

DRAINAGE.—There are three large continental drainage systems represented in Alberta. The Peace and the Athabasca rivers, which belong to the great Mackenzie system, drain the northern half of the province. A number of important lakes, such as the Lesser Slave and Athabasca, form a part of this system. The northern part of the province generally is quite well watered. Both the Peace and Athabasca rivers have numerous tributary streams and there are a good many lakes scattered over the whole of this area. Both the Athabasca and Peace rivers are navigable.

The Saskatchewan river system, made up of the north and south branches and such important tributaries as the Battle, Red Deer,



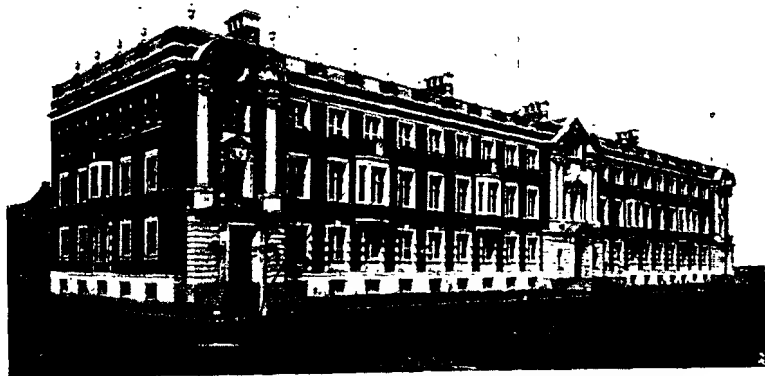
ONE OF ALBERTA'S AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

the Bow and Belly rivers, drains all the rest of the province except a small portion in the south. The Saskatchewan is part of the Nelson river system which flows into Hudson Bay from Lake Winnipeg.

In the southern part of the province the Milk river, which is connected with the Mississippi system, enters the province and flows through Canadian territory for a distance of about sixty miles not far from the International Boundary.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Alberta is of very attractive quality and this quality has a very important bearing on the possibilities of development northward and on industrial and more particularly agricultural activities. The climate of the interior provinces of Canada is described as extreme. The winters are subject to low dips of temperature and the summers are quite hot. Alberta, however, by reason of contiguity to the coast province, has a rather moderate climate. The winters are relieved by periodical relaxation of cold, and the summers, while rather dry and warm in the harvest season, are always cool at night. This results in crisp vegetation and a period of satisfactory rest and repair for people.

An outstanding feature of the climate is the Chinook wind, which reaches its strongest development in southern Alberta. This is a dry, warm wind from the west or south-west. It is dry because its moisture is condensed in its ascent to mountain heights on the west side of the Rockies, and it is warm, partly because of the latent heat gained during the condensation of moisture on the west side of the mountains, but chiefly on account of pressure and friction from the upper body of air as the western current descends to the prairies on the inner or eastern slope of the Rockies.



ARTS BUILDING, ALBERTA UNIVERSITY



THE HAYING SEASON IN ALBERTA

The effects of the Chinook are rather startling, particularly in winter time. The country may be covered with rather heavy snow and the temperature be standing steadily below zero for days when a Chinook comes and raises the temperature almost to spring warmth and causes the snow to disappear in a few hours and leave the prairie dry. This may occur half a dozen times in the winter season. The occurrence of these spells of relaxation of cold is what made the southern country attractive to ranchers back in the seventies and still makes the winter easy to get through.

ALTITUDES.—The altitude at Lethbridge, near the United States boundary is 2,900 feet; at Calgary, 150 miles north, it is 3,400 feet; at Edmonton, 200 miles north of Calgary, it is 2,100 feet, and at Peace River, near the northern boundary of the province, it is 1,092 feet.

PRECIPITATION.—Precipitation over the province averages between 14 and 20 inches.

POPULATION.—The population of Alberta, at the last census, was 588,000, being an increase from the census of 1911 of 56 per cent. About 60 per cent. of the population is of British origin. The rural population comprises about 60 per cent. of the total.

MUNICIPALITIES.—In Alberta there are six cities, 54 towns, 119 villages, 167 municipal districts and 250 improvement districts. The larger cities are Edmonton, the capital, 60,000; Calgary with 65,000, Lethbridge with 12,000, and Medicine Hat with 9,000.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.—Municipal government is chiefly by elected council, with commissioners in the cities. The province is governed by a legislative body of 61 members, out of which a cabinet council of eight members is selected.

The Premier is called by the Lieutenant Governor and the other members of the council are selected by the Premier. The Premier is the recognized leader of the strongest party in the Assembly and the other members of the council are those best qualified to co-operate with him. The Executive Council is commonly described as the Government or Provincial Cabinet. The Executive Council retains office so long as it has the confidence of the Assembly.

FARM LANDS.—Farm lands, either improved or unimproved, are obtainable at reasonable prices in Alberta. Prices for raw land range from \$12 an acre up, and prices for improved farm lands range from \$20 an acre up, depending upon location and condition. It is possible also to rent farms at reasonable rates, the terms most common being one-third of the crop.

LANDS FOR HOMESTEADS.—Free homesteads are still available in Alberta, though chiefly in outlying districts. Some very fine farming land is still open for entry.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.—Prospective settlers from other countries desiring to take up homesteads should apply to their nearest Canadian Government agent for full particulars. Briefly, every

person who is sole head of a family, and every male 18 years of age and over, is entitled, on payment of a fee of \$10, to enter upon a homestead of one-quarter section of 160 acres. A widow having minor children to support may also secure a homestead.

A homesteader is required to perform certain duties in order to entitle him to finally receive his patent on land. He is required to live six months in each year on his land in a habitable house for three years. Residence duties cannot be performed by proxy. Homestead duties must be completed within three years from the date of entry. A homesteader may perform his duties if he lives not more than nine miles away on a farm of not less than eighty acres, owned solely by him, without being obliged to live on the homestead, or he may perform his homestead duties while living with relatives on

owned land of not less than eighty acres in the vicinity of the homestead. A homesteader is required to bring under cultivation in the first three years not less than thirty acres of land, twenty of which must be cropped. When



not residing on the land fifty acres must be broken, thirty of which must be cropped.

LEASES.—Grazing leases on vacant Dominion lands unfit for agricultural purposes in Alberta may be secured by British subjects and running for a period of ten years. Tenure shall be free from interruption during the period of the lease. Grazing leases may be granted on vacant lands irrespective of the quality of the soil located over forty miles from the railway, but subject to withdrawal on a year's notice. The size of a lease is limited to 12,000 acres. Rent is four cents per acre payable half-yearly in advance. Grazing leases may be secured on school lands also in Alberta at four cents per acre. In all leases the lessee is obliged to make statutory declaration of owning the amount of stock required by the regulations. Leases on school lands run only for one year.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY.—The land survey system of the province is simple and easily understood. The survey unit is the township which is six miles square. The building up of the survey is determined from the International Boundary for an east and west line and from the fourth meridian which forms the eastern boundary of the province. From the fourth meridian the rows of townships running north and south are called ranges and are numbered from the mer-

Indian west, and the townships are numbered from the International Boundary north. The larger subdivisions of townships are sections, or square miles of land containing 640 acres. Each township thus contains 36 sections or 23,040 acres. The sections are numbered from the south-east corner westward in each township, the second tier being numbered from west to east and so on alternately throughout the six tiers. The sections are subdivided into quarter or 160-acre farms. These are described as the south-east, south-west, north-west and north-east quarters. Roads are sixty-six feet wide and there are six roads running north and south in each township, but only three running east and west.

FARM LABOR.—Farm labor in Alberta is obtainable at wages ranging from \$10 and \$20 a month with board as a steady wage, to from \$3 to \$4 a day during the harvest season. Wages for experienced permanent help run as high as \$30 and \$40 a month.

Those desiring to come to Canada as farm laborers should seek information from Canadian government agents or write direct to the Provincial Employment Bureau in Alberta.

BREAKING LAND.—Cost of breaking land runs from \$3 to \$4 an acre. Cost of clearing land varies according to the amount to be done. Farm equipment is reasonably priced. Horses and cattle and other farm livestock can also be purchased at reasonable prices.

RURAL TAXATION.—Taxation in the rural districts is comparatively low in Alberta, taxes ranging from \$20 per quarter-section of 160 acres upwards, according to the location and local conditions.

IRRIGATED LANDS.—Large sections of land in southern Alberta are operated under irrigation projects. Two large projects east of Cal-

gary are operated by the C.P.R., and another in the Lethbridge district. Another large project is also operated near Medicine Hat by the Canada Land and Irrigation Co. A project of 105,000 acres has just been opened up north of Lethbridge by the



farmers themselves, under government guarantee. Cheap farms are now available for settlement in this project. Further large projects are being surveyed. Small irrigated farms may be had at very low prices and long terms.

GRAIN ELEVATORS.—Alberta has a total of 940 grain elevators, with capacity of 39,724,000 bushels. One large government elevator

with capacity of 3,500,000 is located at Calgary, another is under construction at Edmonton.

GOVERNMENT SERVICES FOR FARMERS.—The Alberta Government conducts active branches for the advancement of the interests of the farmer, including dairy, livestock and crops departments, and also has co-operative marketing services in butter, eggs, poultry, and seed grain. Official grading systems are in effect with respect to cream and butter. Demonstration plots are maintained, and district agriculturists are located at various points. Experimental farms are conducted by the Dominion Government at Lacombe and Lethbridge. Both governments co-operate in conducting short courses for farmers on various branches of agriculture.

WOMEN'S EXTENSION SERVICES.—The Provincial Department of Agriculture also provides demonstrations and lectures in domestic science and health for women in the rural districts.

RURAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Alberta has several active rural organizations for development of community life in the country districts. These include the Women's Institutes, the United Farmers and the United Farm Women, and agricultural societies.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.—In addition to the teaching of agricultural subjects in the public and high schools, there is maintained by the Department of Agriculture, agricultural schools at widely separated points in the province for instruction of farm boys and girls in agriculture and home economics. The course at these schools is of two years' duration, and is entirely free. The term opens in October and concludes in March. The entrance age limit for boys and girls is 16 or over. There is no entrance examination requirement. An agricultural college is established in connection with the Provincial University at Edmonton.

GENERAL EDUCATION.—A modern system of public and high school education is maintained in the province, under the supervision of the Educational Department of the Provincial Government. Rural districts are well supplied with educational facilities. There are two normal schools in the province, at Camrose and Calgary, and a central



HORSES ON AN ALBERTA RANCH

institute of technology is located at Calgary. Pre-vocational work is provided in many of the city public schools. The provincial university is established at Edmonton, and in 1923 had 1,300 registered students. Enrolment in Alberta schools in 1906 was 28,784, and in 1923 was 148,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The Alberta Government pursues an aggressive public health policy. District nurses are maintained in the frontier districts where no doctors reside, and these nurses, often at risk of life, carry medical aid to the remote settlers. In the more settled rural districts, public health nurses are established, and these hold lectures, demonstrations and clinics from time to time. They also conduct school inspections among the pupils of the schools districts. In the cities, clinics and school inspection are also conducted, under the supervision of the local school boards.

A system of municipal hospitals has been established under which residents of a group of municipal districts may, under the direction of the Minister of Health, form a hospital district and establish a hospital. These hospitals are supported by a nominal tax of from three to four cents an acre. Those who pay the tax receive a rate of only \$1.00 a day at the hospital for treatment for themselves or members of the family.

TRANSPORTATION.—A network of railways has been built up in the province. There is at present in Alberta a total of 4,778 miles of railway, compared with only 1,060 in 1906. The Canadian Pacific Railway has 1993 miles, the National Railways have 1,363 miles, the balance being made up of subsidiary lines, and the Alberta government lines into the north country. Modern steamers on northern lakes and rivers give connection with far northern points.

TELEPHONES.—The Alberta telephonic system is owned and operated by the Alberta government, save the system at Edmonton which is municipally owned, and that at Banff national park which is operated by the Dominion government. Automatic equipment is installed in the four larger cities. Nearly 1,000 communities are connected by the long distance system, which also gives connection with nearby points in Saskatchewan, Montana and British Columbia. There are now over 50,000 subscribers on the system, of which 30,000 or more are rural.



SHEEP ON IRRIGATED LANDS IN ALBERTA



COAL IS ALBERTA'S LARGEST MINERAL RESOURCE

NATURAL RESOURCES IN ALBERTA

The wealth of Alberta's coal resources is only now beginning to be realized. Not alone is the future greatness of the province in agriculture, for under the soil that produces the fine crops and in the mountain passes and the vast hinterland still scarcely known, lie hidden untold wealth in minerals.

The most extensive and important of Alberta's resources is coal. Alberta stands first among the provinces in the Dominion in its coal area. Until recently the chief value of this resource has been the satisfying of local fuel demand. During the past year or two considerable expansion has taken place in supplying the other prairie provinces. The recently reported discovery of a large body of iron ore on the shores of Lake Athabasca, brings to the vast fuel wealth of the province a real significance and importance. If development confirms the reported richness and accessibility of the iron ore deposits, these two potent factors of wealth and industrialism,—coal and iron,—will mean a great deal to Alberta.

Alberta's total coal reserve is estimated at 1,059,000 million tons, a sufficient reserve to last the whole of Canada for many generations. This reserve of Alberta's comprises 14 per cent. of the entire world's coal reserves, 72 per cent. of British reserves, and 87 per cent. of Canada's reserves.

There are \$50,000,000 already invested in coal mines in Alberta, which in 1923 produced 6,800,000 tons and could produce twice as much with no further investment. There are about 350 mines in operation, with a maximum of 12,000 employed. Alberta now supplies Manitoba and Saskatchewan with coal. In 1909 production was only 2,100,000 tons.

PETROLEUM.—Sufficient testing of petroleum fields in Alberta has now been done to establish existence of valuable petroleum deposits, and petroleum is now actually being produced in one field near Calgary. Extensive drilling is now proceeding in several fields. The Imperial Oil Company has just completed construction of a \$2,500,000 refinery at Calgary. There is also a refinery at Lethbridge.

NATURAL GAS.—Vast reservoirs of natural gas exist in the province, and this utility is now being used in the homes of four cities and several towns. Production now exceeds 6,400 million cubic feet annually. The chief fields in use are in the Medicine Hat and Redcliff districts in the south-eastern end of the province, Bow Island and Foremost districts, Okotoks district south of Calgary, and the Viking field east of Edmonton. The gas is used extensively for industrial purposes at Medicine Hat, where the city itself owns gas wells. In

the other centres the gas is used almost exclusively for domestic use, with a limited quantity used for industrial purposes.

The only known helium gas supply in the British Empire exists in Alberta.

TAR SANDS.—Extensive deposits of bituminous sands exist north-east of Edmonton some 350 miles, along the river Athabasca and adjacent to the provincial government-owned railway, the A. and G. W. These tar sands are exposed for a distance of 100 miles or more along the river and contain about 18 per cent. bitumen. Satisfactory experiments have been conducted proving the suitability of these tar sands for pavement purposes.

TIMBER.—This is an important resource in Alberta, although not developed to any very large extent at present, owing to the fact that transportation facilities are not yet available to the huge timber limits of the northern parts of the province. It is estimated by government authorities that Alberta has an area of more than 60,000 square miles of merchantable timber, and there are also some 12,000,000 acres of forest reserves. The sawmill timber available is estimated at 16,000 million board feet, and the pulp wood material at 270,000,000 cords. Several large timber concerns are already established in the province.



CLAY PRODUCTS.—Medicine Hat and other points have extensive clay product industries, the deposit of clay and shales for ceramic products being extensive. Value of the manufactured product exceeds \$1,500,000 annually.

OTHER RESOURCES.—Possibilities in by-products of Alberta's resources are extensive, it has been shown by research work. Other resources than those mentioned include salt, bentonite and building stone.

INDUSTRIES.—Alberta has many large industries, including large packing plants, flour milling concerns, brick and tile works, lumber mills, oil refineries, etc. At Calgary are located the largest railway repair shops in Canada.

The fishing industry in northern Alberta yields a product valued at nearly \$400,000 annually. Whitefish are the most plentiful, but pike, pickerel, tulbee and gold eye are also plentiful. Lake trout are found in a few of the lakes of the Province.

GAME AND FISH

BIG GAME.—Practically all the varieties of big game animals native to western Canada, except buffalo and antelope, are found in the mountain parts of Alberta between the International Boundary and the headwaters of the Smoky river, approximately township 60. Different kinds, however, predominate in different sections. Mountain sheep and mountain goat are found in the neighborhood of Pincher Creek, Banff, and Jasper. Banff and Jasper being in the Dominion parks, hunting around these points is prohibited, but hunting parties start from these places for hunting grounds beyond the park boundaries. Deer are plentiful along the foothills from the International Boundary to the headwaters of the Athabasca river. East of the foothill country they are found in the wooded country on both sides of the North Saskatchewan river well over towards the Calgary and Edmonton railway. Moose are found in the same section as deer, but are more plentiful in the heavy wooded lands of the central and north-central parts of the province. The moose country spreads both north-east and north-west from Edmonton. Caribou are found in the mountain areas north of Jasper Park and generally north of the Athabasca River.



BIRDS.—Game birds are plentiful throughout the province. Wild ducks are found in all waters but are most plentiful on the prairie lakes and sloughs in the southern and central parts of the province. Geese are likewise

widely distributed, but are found principally in the north. They are plentiful on such lakes as Lesser Slave and Athabasca. Prairie chicken, or sharp-tailed grouse, are found in all parts of the province but are more plentiful in the brush country than on the prairie. Partridge, or ruffed grouse, are found in all the wooded parts of the province. Blue grouse and ptarmigan are found in the mountains and foothills. Hungarian partridge are plentiful in parts of southern Alberta. They are naturalized and not native game birds.

FISHING.—In many of the mountain-fed streams on the eastern watershed of the Rockies, and in the mountains, the sportsman angler can find some of the finest trout fishing on the continent.



MOUNTAIN SCENERY IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES, ALBERTA

SCENERY FOR THE TOURIST

The Province of Alberta is particularly fortunate in the possession of some of the most famous mountain scenery in the world. The Canadian Rockies, which form the western boundary of Alberta, contain a wealth of mountain beauty unequalled anywhere, and sought by tourists of all nationalities. No section of the continent, in fact, has more to offer the tourist.

PARKS.—The three great mountain parks in Alberta are the Waterton Lakes park, on the international boundary in the south-western part of the province, the Rocky Mountain park of which Banff is the centre, and Jasper park, west of Edmonton.

Waterton Lakes park is in reality a continuation of the Glacier National Park of Montana, and is equally attractive. It contains 270,720 acres and has excellent fishing and boating. It is reached by motor from Macleod or Lethbridge via Cardston, and is easily accessible from the main motor highway leading up from Yellowstone park to Glacier National park and into Alberta.



Rocky Mountain park is about 80 miles west of the city of Calgary, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. It includes two of the most interesting and most surpassingly beautiful spots in the world, namely, Banff and Lake Louise. The accommodation for tourists is excellent, with palatial hotels and attractive camping grounds. There are also hot springs of high restorative value for invalids. These resorts are easily accessible by motor from Calgary or from British Columbia on the west.

Jasper National park is 240 miles west of Edmonton on the main line of the Canadian National railway, and although comparatively unknown a few years ago, has already become famous to world tourists for its unsurpassed beauty and many attractions. It embraces a rich variety of river, lake, forest and mountain scenery. A palatial hotel system for tourists has been established, and the side trips and camping possibilities are numerous. A motor road from Edmonton west to this park is now in process of construction.

Other parks in Alberta include the famous Buffalo park at Wainwright, east of Edmonton, on the Canadian National railway, where the great herd of 7,000 head of buffalo is kept; Elk Island park, 35 miles east of Edmonton, and the antelope preserve in southern Alberta.

LAKE RESORTS.—Attractive lake resorts are numerous in Alberta. These include Gull Lake, seven miles from the town of Lacombe, half-way between Calgary and Edmonton; Sylvan Lake, in the same district; Buffalo Lake, to the east of Lacombe; Lac Ste. Anne and Wabamun Lakes, west of Edmonton; Birch Lake, east of Edmonton; Lac La Biche, north-east of Edmonton, and others.

MOTORING IN ALBERTA.

Motor tourists who are planning a holiday in summer or fall could find no more interesting, entrancing, or profitable trip than one through the Province of Alberta. As has been stated, there are good motor roads into most of the mountain resorts of the province, and the province is traversed itself by a network of well-kept roads. Alberta roads are good roads—as good as can be made with the material at hand—and in the cities and most of the larger towns there is good accommodation for the motor tourist, as well as active auto clubs and courteous officials, and often very satisfactory auto camping grounds.

One of the main motor highways leading into Alberta is the Blue trail, which brings the tourist up from Yellowstone park to Glacier park in Montana, thence into Alberta to Waterton park, and north to the town of Macleod, thence to Calgary. From Calgary the Blue trail leads over the crest of the Canadian Rockies via Banff and the newly completed Banff-Windermere trail, which connects in British Columbia with the highways that lead up from the western and Pacific states. By the Blue trail it is possible to travel the entire 4,000-mile circle from Los Angeles, on the south, north-eastward through Salt Lake, and the towns of Idaho and Montana, into Alberta and over the Rockies, through British Columbia to Spokane, Portland and San Francisco.



Between the two cities of Calgary and Edmonton a well-maintained highway exists by which motor tourists may reach the capital city of Edmonton very quickly. Highways also lead into the province from the east.

This booklet is issued from the office of the Publicity Commissioner, Government Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta. Further information, maps, literature, etc., may be procured by writing to that address.



